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Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEATHER  
Fair and slightly warmer to-day. Fair Thursday; moderate south to southwest winds.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918

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TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

## Liberty Bond Prospectus

### ATROCITY V

THE NUMBER and character of child murders, says the Bryce Committee, in its report on German atrocities, constitute the most distressing feature of the war. The Germans evidently detested Belgian children and killed them on the slightest pretext of military necessity or when they were disrespectful to Gott's chosen uniform or got in the way. And yet, because of a sentimental weakness in Belgian soldiers, children old enough to walk fast sometimes had military value.

For example. One September evening, four years ago, a Belgian air scout reported to the defenders of Malines that the Germans appeared to be advancing with children in front of them. It was true. The testimony reads: "There were about ten children in front of them. . . . The children were roped together in two rows, with a German each side of the row. They appeared to be from seven to nine years of age and reached up to the height of the Germans' chest. A very convenient height. The testimony added: "The Germans were firing upon us as they advanced in this way." Over the heads of the children! Dedicate a Liberty Bond to those ten children. What became of them nobody knows. Malines was taken.

## Loan Campaign Far Ahead of Former Drives

Incomplete Figures Show \$87,601,250 Subscribed Here in Two Days

Reports of subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan from all parts of the country indicated that the civilian population was "lending like they fight." Unofficially, loan workers at Washington said that subscriptions thus far have been more numerous and larger than at this stage of any previous loan campaign.

"From reports now at hand," declared a statement from the Liberty Loan headquarters at the capital, "it can safely be asserted that sales are moving much faster in the early days of this campaign than they did during the third Liberty Loan drive."

### Iowa Leads the Way

Official confirmation came from the Treasury Department last night that the people of Iowa had already surpassed their quota, subscribing \$148,920,500, against an allotment of \$147,900,000, and that Oregon was fast reaching its goal.

In this Federal Reserve District forty-eight towns claimed honor flags for having already exceeded their quotas. In San Francisco, \$50,000,000 of bonds were sold in the first two days of the drive; in Baltimore, \$30,000,000, more than in the entire third loan; in Cleveland, \$10,000,000. The New England District reported \$67,128,900 for Saturday and Monday.

All these facts indicated that the people "back home" had caught something of the spirit that drives America's fighting men eagerly into battle. It showed that the civilian population experienced some of the emotion, so graphically translated into words yesterday by "Devil Dog" William Degro, who came to New York, severely wounded, with forty-nine other veterans, all but two of them marines, of the recent epic fighting at Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry.

### Veterans All Happy

"We're a happy bunch," Degro, a native of Whittemore, Mich., said, referring to his comrades who had come over with him to help boom the Liberty Loan, "to get back to the good old U. S. A. We had a big fight over there, but we are all willing to go back to it. We are people at home feel the way we do about the war there would be no Liberty Loan appeal; the campaign would carry itself."

The official statistics for this district for the first two loans, as announced last night still lag behind the actual total because of the laxity of several large corporate subscribers in technically filling their orders and because of slowness of the tabulating process. The Federal Reserve Bank gave \$104,577,450 as the total for the

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# St. Quentin Falls; Cambrai Afire; Foe Crushed in Five Sectors; Hun's Allies Edge Toward Peace

## Berlin in Panic as Turks Totter and Austrians Waver

Surrender of Bulgarian Armies Followed by Rioting in Berlin

Kaiser Alarmed by Serious Situation

People Demanding Cessation of Hostilities Held in Check by Military

LONDON, Oct. 1.—"Feelers" have been put out by Turkey for an armistice "The Evening News" to-day says it understands.

While these advances are said to be semi-official, no notice will be taken of them, the article states, until an official telegram is received.

Bulgaria, during the discussion over the armistice at Salonica, indicated that she was not averse to attacking Turkey, according to reliable news received in London. Renter's Limited states to-day.

Bulgaria explained, however, that she could only act militarily in this connection in cooperation with the Allies. It is noted that Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Guildhall speech to-day made a remark referring to the defeat of the Turkish Palestine army at General Allenby's hands, adding, "and something more is going to follow."

Later in his speech he said, also cryptically, touching on the control of Bulgaria, which the control of her railways will give: "In that there was something in connection with Turkey which I cannot say, but which we can all think."

Mr. Bonar Law's words were almost drowned by cheering, but the impression created was that Turkey would follow Bulgaria's lead.

There was deep satisfaction in London over the day's developments, but no excitement and no demonstrations. The keynote of the newspaper comment is a warning to the people not to think that the war is ended. The German army, it is pointed out, is yet a great army and as yet undefeated. There is stern work ahead, the commentators generally agree, and any relaxation of effort should not take place.

According to Vienna messages, Emperor Charles is to issue a manifesto to the people to-morrow, and it is felt that his must be an utterance of historic importance.

No information is yet at hand here regarding the part King Ferdinand played in the latest events—whether he yielded against his will to the sentiment of the country or whether he saw the coming storm and took the leadership in the new policy. The fact that he pardoned the statesmen who had opposed the entrance of Bulgaria into the war is interesting, but whether he did this of his own free will or under virtual compulsion from the new Premier remains to be seen.

## Bulgaria May Turn And Drive Huns From Serbia and Rumania

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
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LONDON, Oct. 1.—The effect of Bulgaria's surrender on Austria and Germany must be very great, and received in conjunction with the disheartening news from the west, it may lead to a profound change of the political policy of the Central Powers.

There have been demonstrations in Sofia and other cities, but the Bulgars are agitating for peace rather than against Malinoff. All information here is to the effect that the whole of Bulgaria, including Ferdinand, is behind Malinoff. The lessons drawn from the latest development are that, however weak the enemy may be, he doesn't

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Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Advice to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 51 E. 57th.—A.G.T.

## Peace R'ts Breaking Out In Germany

Police Called to Disperse Crowds That Cheer at Bulgar Embassy

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A peace demonstration took place in Berlin on Saturday, according to news received here to-day. The cheering crowds assembled in front of the Bulgarian Legation at the German capital, necessitating police intervention.

The rioters, according to the information, got the upper hand of the authorities and committed excesses. "A number of statues in the Berlin squares were destroyed."

### News Excites Populace

There is the greatest excitement in Germany over the defection of Bulgaria, judging from special dispatches received here from Holland. Saturday the excitement amounted to a panic. According to some reports, the panic particularly affected the Berlin Bourse, where war industry stocks, it is said, slumped violently.

Panic also struck Parliament and newspaper circles and public offices.

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## Senate Beats Suffrage Bill Vote Is 53-31

President's Appeal Fails to Swing Single Ballot for Amendment

Measure Kept Alive By Parliamentary Rule

Reconsideration Will Be Asked if Elections Change Standing

By Emma Bugbee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Woman suffrage was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 53 to 31.

Not even the appeal of President Wilson on behalf of suffrage as a war measure, made in the Senate yesterday, or personal letters from him to doubtful Senators to-day was able to overcome the opposition of the Southern Democrats. The South stood solid on the states' rights issue, and not a vote was changed as a result of the President's appeal. It is the first time since the United States declared war that the President has failed in gaining what he asked from Congress.

The vote stood as follows:

Republicans: For suffrage, 27; against, 10.

Democrats: For suffrage, 26; against, 21.

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, changed his vote from "yes" to "no," merely for the purpose of moving to reconsider the vote. He should be counted on the suffrage side. This would make the number of actual votes

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## Foch's Heavy Blows Make Foe Groggy

Allied Commander Seeking Early Decision by Striking on All Fronts

Next Four Weeks May Tell the Tale

Casualties and Losses in Guns Have Wrecked Ludendorff's Machine

By Arthur S. Draper

(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.) (Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Marshal Foch's gigantic battle crash to annihilate the German army and win a quick decision is bringing glorious results. From each of the four big fronts news of tremendous successes is coming hourly. There is not a single discouraging item.

Ludendorff's army is being pounded, battered, cornered and trapped until it begins to look as if Marshal Foch might succeed in getting a complete decision within a reasonable distance of the present lines. One able critic even ventures the opinion that a decision this year is now possible.

The weather remains the greatest factor, and, unfortunately, heavy rain is falling in France and Flanders, turning much of the fighting country into marshes, through which it is impossible to advance.

If Foch has any luck and his reserves hold out, Ludendorff will have the narrowest squeak of his military life in the course of the next month. Foch is

(Continued on next page)

## Kaiser Asks People for "Last Drop of Blood"

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Emperor William, in a message to the Fatherland party, is quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company as saying:

"I have the confident hope that the whole German people in these most serious times will resolutely gather around me and give their blood and wealth until the last breath for the defence of the Fatherland against the shameful enemy plans."

"Such a unanimous resolve to exist will and must, with God's help, succeed in breaking the enemy's will to war, and secure for the Fatherland the peace it is worthy of among the people of the world."

## Aged Workers Used to Face Allied Drive

Haughty Prussian Guard and Laborers Fight Side by Side

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 1.—

Evidence that the Germans are hard pressed for reserves under the terrific pressure which is being exercised against them on all fronts is beginning to show here. Aged men whose chief function during the last two years has been to build roads or dig trenches have appeared in line against us, while the sorely tried Prussian guard troops are still attempting to maintain their reputation with depleted units.

Guardsmen and roadbuilders are fighting side by side, something Germany's bitterest enemies could not have visualized even a year ago. The Prussian Guard units which were almost cut to pieces in the Soissons area by the French were sent into rest areas, but returned when the Americans began the offensive in this sector without replacements or rest.

### "Hold Out," Enemy Cries

One company of guards has been wiped out, three men alone remaining. Ludendorff has sent an order to his forces to fight to the limit to hold the Allies, so they will become convinced the German army can defend Germany. Then he promises that the Allies will talk peace. To retreat, Ludendorff says, will lengthen the war.

German aviators are nightly dropping propaganda packages attached to flares behind our lines, asking the American soldiers to come over to the German side. The type of the German mentality is responsible for the propaganda, the subject matter of which reads, "Wilson is the dictator and tool of the English. It is an everlasting shame that twenty million German-Americans couldn't prevent Wilson's dictatorship declaring war on Germany. We cannot promise you a farm if you come over, but you will never regret it. We have no speculators or corrupt politicians in Germany."

### U. S. Sends Up Propaganda

That American propaganda sent behind the Boche lines attached to small balloons, however, is having an effect is shown by many prisoners who have entered our camps, presenting as meat tickets our ration lists telling what we feed prisoners.

Hundreds of easy captures are probably due to this sort of advertisement, which doesn't stoop to disgusting vituperation characterizing all enemy propaganda sent over our lines, but speaks in solid terms of bully beef, coffee, jam and bread.

Among the new evidence that Germany lacks raw materials seen here are sandbags woven of twisted strands of paper, while I have also seen evidences of a leak through the Allied blockade in empty meat tins from German dugouts labelled with the name of Chicago meat packers. Cefen, in sacks, marked Berns, Switzerland, is also being found.

## Drive to Envelop Lille Begun by Anglo-Belgians

British Fight Way Two Miles Beyond St. Quentin Canal, Capturing Two Villages and Sweeping Enemy From Below Le Catelet

Mangin's and Berthelot's Armies Force Germans Back Along Aisne

Allenby's Cavalry Reaches Damascus After Advance of 60 Miles, Surrounding Turks' Last Stronghold in Palestine—Huns Lose 60,000 Captives in Week

Foch was victor in the terrific battle which raged yesterday with undiminished violence on the whole battle line.

St. Quentin has fallen. Cambrai is in flames. The first of these great bulwarks of the Hindenburg line is in Allied hands, while the enemy seems to be evacuating the second as rapidly as possible under Haig's sledgehammer blows.

The enemy has been hurled back and the Allies have swept forward on wide fronts in five sectors.

In Flanders the British and Belgians struck new blows southward against the right wing of the salient in an enveloping movement toward Lille. Eight villages fell to their arms. Further south the British attacked on both sides of Armentieres and carried their lines to within one mile of the city.

## British Sweep Across St. Quentin Canal

In bitter fighting the British poured into the sharp salient driven across the St. Quentin Canal. They advanced more than two miles, stormed two villages and cleared the enemy from the region below Le Catelet.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the tremendous battle swayed back and forth. Smashing attack and counter attack followed each other in quick succession. Above Cambrai the British broke the resistance of fresh German forces and drove forward more than a mile.

On the French front on both sides of the Aisne Mangin and Berthelot continued their pursuit of the enemy. The French have pushed forward steadily and have widened their hold on the banks of the river.

## Gouraud Captures Two Villages

In Champagne Gouraud's army captured two additional villages and new forces of prisoners and guns. On the American front sharp artillery and infantry fire harassed the enemy in his feverish strengthening of his lines.

Allenby's forces in Palestine have swept forward sixty miles and have virtually surrounded Damascus.

In a week the Germans have lost on the West front 60,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns and hundreds of thousands in casualties. In the month of September the British alone took 66,300 prisoners and 7,700 guns, Field Marshal Haig announced. In August and September the British took 123,618 prisoners and 1,400 guns.

## Fierce Fighting and Explosions Mark Allied Seizure of St. Quentin

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 1 (3 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon. Violent explosions were observed in St. Quentin beginning about 6 o'clock this morning. General Debeney's forces, operating with the British to the north of the town, advanced beyond the St. Quentin-Cambrai Road.

Between Urtriers and Cerisy the French are meeting with much stronger resistance by machine guns nests, but everywhere they have advanced in this region south of St. Quentin. East of Rheims General Gouraud, in addition to having taken a large number of prisoners and guns, has captured great quantities of booty, including more than 200 narrow-gauge railroad cars. Additional prisoners were taken Monday in the capture of Binerville, in the Argonne Forest, and in the occupation of Marvaux and Auzanville.

The Germans appear to have decided to make a stand in the group of hills northwest of Rheims called the St. Thierry Massif. It is just west of the old French line that runs along the Aisne Canal from the Berry au Bac to the region of Rheims. Possession of this strong position is necessary to the Germans in order that they may maintain their present line further east, including the forts of St. Thierry

